

## A Using of Hyper Text Markup Language in Web Designing Technology

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### ABSTRACT

This paper includes discussion regarding html elements, syntax, tags. HTML is an extended version of SGML. HTML has a proper syntax for designing any page. SGML have no syntax no predefined tags. HTML defined the tags for each and every thing. For ex-for changing size of text <font> tag is used, to make it strong <b> (bold) tag is used. HTML5 is an extended version of HTML which improves some problems that arise in HTML [1].

**Key Word:** HTML, Element, Tag, Syntax, Version

### INTRODUCTION:

Every webpage we look is written in a language called HTML. HTML can be as the skeleton that gives every webpage structure. HTML is written in the form of HTML elements consisting of tags enclosed in angle brackets (like <html>). HTML is a markup language. It tells the web browser what content to display [2]. HTML separates "content" (words, images, audio, video, and so on) from "presentation". HTML uses a pre-defined set of elements to identify content types. Elements contain one or more "tags" that contain or express content. Tags are surrounded by angle brackets, and the "closing" is prefixed by a forward slash [3]. For example, the paragraph element consists of the start tag "<p>" and the closing tag "</p>".<p>You are beginning to learn HTML.</p> HTML is also used for reading documents on the Internet from different computers, thanks to the HTTP protocol, which allows users to remotely access documents stored at a specific address on the network, called a URL. The World Wide Web (WWW for short), or simply the Web, is the worldwide network formed by all the documents (called "web pages") which are connected to one another by hyperlinks.

#### 1. Hyper Text Markup Language Element

HTML acronym for Hyper Text Markup Language. HTML was introduced by Tim Berners-Lee In 1990, working at the European particle physics institute known as CERN (Centre European pour la Recherche Nucleaire). Hypertext means linking on word [4]. Tags used angle bracket that why it is known as markup language. It is a coding language, which uses a method called markup, to create hyper-text. It is actually a subset of general markup language called SGML, which stands for Standard

Generalized Markup Language. HTML or .html extensions are used to save HTML files [5].

This language is a formal Recommendation by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and is generally used by the major browsers such as Microsoft's Internet Explorer and Netscape's Navigator, which provide some additional non-standard codes. The current version of HTML is HTML 4.0.

HTML was originally created to allow those who were not specialized in SGML to publish and exchange scientific and other technical documents. **HTML is the "mother tongue" of your browser.** Without HTML a browser would not know how to format a page and would only display plain text with no formatting that contained no links [7]. HTML tags are the hidden KEYWORDS within a web page that define how the browser must format and display the content.

HTML has three elements:

1. HTML
  2. HEAD
  3. BODY
- #### 2. Hyper Text Markup Language TAGS

Basically tags are of 2 types:

1. Paired Tags
2. Singular Tags

**Paired Tags:** Mostly tags have two parts, an opening and a closing part. These type of tags are called Paired tags. For example, <html> is the opening tag and </html> is the closing tag. Note: The closing tag has the same text as the opening tag, but has an additional forward-slash (/) character [8].

**Singular Tags:** There are some tags that are an exception to this rule, and where a closing tag is not required. These tags are also known as Stand-alone tag [9]. A Stand-alone

tag does not have a companion tag. For ex: <BR />, <HR />, <IMG />.

### 3. Hyper Text Markup Language Syntax

```
<html>
<head>
<title>title of webpage</title>
</head>
<body>
.....
content displayed on web page
.....
</body>
</html>
```

### 4. Hyper Text Markup Language Version

HTML1.0	1991
HTML+	1993
HTML 2.0	1995
HTML 3.2	1997
HTML 4.01	1999
XHTML	2000
HTML5	2012

#### HTML1.0 Version

HTML 1.0 was the first release of HTML to the world. Many people were not involved in website creation at the time, and the language was very limiting [10].

#### HTML 2.0 Version

HTML 2.0 included everything from the original 1.0 specification but added some new features. HTML 2.0 was the standard for website design until January 1997 and defined many core HTML features for the first time.

#### HTML 3.0 Version

It included many new and improved abilities for HTML, and creates more powerful opportunities for webmasters to design their pages. Sadly, the browsers were awfully slow in implementing any of the new improvements, only adding in a few and leaving out the rest. Partly, this failure can be attributed to the size of the overhaul; and so the HTML 3.0 spec was abandoned [11].

#### HTML3.2Version

The first work was code-named *WILBUR*, and later became known as HTML 3.2. This was a toned-down change to the existing standards, leaving many of the big steps forward for later versions. Most of the extensions tags that had been introduced by Netscape did not make it into these new standards [12].

#### HTML4.01Version

HTML 4.0 was recommended by the W3C in December '97 and became the official standard in April 1998. HTML 4.0 was a large evolution of the HTML standards, and the

last iteration of classic HTML. Early in development it had the code-name *COUGAR*. Most of the new functionality brought in this time is from the ill-fated HTML 3.0 spec, as well as a host of trimmings on old tags, a focus on internationalization, and support for HTML's new supporting presentational language, cascading style sheets [14].

#### XHTML 1.0

HTML5 was published as a Working Draft by the W3C. Its syntax closely resembles that of SGML. HTML 5 is an extensible form of HTML called Extensible Hypertext Markup Language (XHTML) [15].

### 5. Various useful Tags in HTML

- Heading Styles
- Paragraph Break
- Text Styles
- Lists
- Anchor Tag (<a>)

**Heading Styles:** HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags. The main headline is an H1 and subsequent headings are H2 through H6:

```
<h1>Heading level 1</h1>
<h2>Heading level 2</h2>
<h3>Heading level 3</h3>
<h4>Heading level 4</h4>
<h5>Heading level 5</h5>
<h6>Heading level 6</h6>
```

**Paragraph Break:** Paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag. This tag is used to define a block of text as a paragraph. Example: <p> This is a paragraph</p><p> This is another paragraph</p>.

### 6. Text Style in HTML

**Bold Tag:** The <b> tag specifies bold text. It represents a span of text stylistically different from normal text [16]. For example, this could be useful in article abstracts, where the beginning of an article is set in bold text. <b> HELLO</B>

**Italic Tag:** The content of the <i> tag is usually displayed in italic. This tag is used to highlight a key word or phrase. For example:

```
<i>Hyper Text Markup Language</i>
```

**Underline Tag:** Anything that appears within <u>...</u> element, is displayed with underline. For example: The following word uses a <u>underlined</u> typeface.

**List:** Lists commonly are used in documents, including web pages. They are an easy and effective way to itemize such things as elements, components, or ingredients. There are 3 types of list:

- Unordered HTML List
- Ordered HTML List

- HTML Description List

**Unordered HTML List:** An unordered list starts with the `<ul>` tag. Each list item starts with the `<li>` tag. By default a browser will show a round bullet. It can be changed by using the type attribute of the ul tag, which will change the bullet type for the entire list. Other bullet types are: disc, circle, and square.

**Ordered HTML List:** Use the `<ol>` tags to set the start and end of the list. A number of list items will then go between the ordered list tags. After that set the type of list index by using the `type=""` attribute [17]. The default style is numeric, and you can also choose from upper or lowercase, alphabetic or roman numerals. Starting position can be changed using if you don't want the list to start at 1ora. `<olstart="">`

**HTML Description List:** This is a list of items that have two parts, a term to be defined and the definition. This creates lists similar to a dictionary or glossary. There are three tags associated with the definition list:

`<dl>` - to define the list

`<dt>` - to define the definition term

`<dd>` - to define the definition of the term

**Anchor Tag:** It is used to create links in content. The anchor tag is written like this: `<a>`. HTML links are hyperlinks. A hyperlink is an element, a text, or an image that you can click on, and jump to another document [18]. There are various attribute in anchor tag but the `href` attribute specifies the destination address (www.google.com). The anchor tag is essential tag that is used to attach to a word or a phrase, as it brings readers down to a different section of the page as opposed to another webpage.

**For Example:** `<a href=www.googl e.com>HELP</a>`.

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